

party on the Hohenzollern will be quite small.

The emperor and the war ministry are greatly elated at the return of the French general staff showing France has reached the utmost limit with her regular army, while Germany could easily enlarge her army 25 per cent more than France, if such a step were taken. This, it is said, is not contemplated at present, the plans being rather to improve the composition of the regiments last created and to increase the efficiency of both the artillery and cavalry as well as to enlarge the technical branch.

The officials of the war department are annoyed at the fact that half the skilled gunmakers at the government works at Spandau have left their posts there and are working for the extensive private gun manufacturing concerns of Lowie & Co., near Berlin, where they were offered better wages. The Lowies have recently been awarded large contracts from foreign states, including Spain and Bulgaria.

The condition of the mad king Otto, of Bavaria, has grown worse during the last few days, and a special commission of physicians has been sent to examine into the sufferer's condition and report upon it to the prince regent, Luitpold.

The German foreign office has decided to make an inquiry into the case of the comrade of the Frankfurt General Anzeiger, who, it is reported here, has been expelled from Santiago de Cuba by the American authorities.

CHICKAMAUGA ARMY MOVING.

General Brooke and Staff Off to Porto Rico and Troops Will Follow.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., July 22.—The most momentous event of the war, so far as the army at Chickamauga park is concerned, occurred this morning, when General Brooke and staff left for Porto Rico. The expectation of the event has kept the men in the army keyed up to a high pitch of patriotic hopes for several weeks, the rumor that the general was to take leave having long been current. The arrangements for the departure of General Brooke and staff were concluded by noon to-day. His train was made up at Battlefield station and was composed of the general's car for General Brooke, two Pullmans and one baggage car. The party was made up of the following members of General Brooke's staff:

General M. V. Sheridan, chief of staff; First Lieutenant James T. Dean, Fourth Infantry, A. D. C.; Lieutenant Charles W. Castle, acting A. D. C.; Lieutenant Colonel Richards, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Gephais, chief engineer; Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Hildreth, chief surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel James Rockwell, Jr., chief ordnance officer; Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Shaw, chief commissary; Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Carson, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Hunter, judge advocate; Major J. A. Glasford, chief signal officer; Captain William, assistant quartermaster; Captain Campbell, assistant quartermaster; Major C. E. Mason, medical inspector.

General Brooke and his entire staff were dressed in their new khaki uniforms, and they made a most impressive display as they entered the train. The general, who was great, and every soldier who could get away from his camp was at the depot to see them off. When the train pulled out of the little station about 2:30 o'clock, a rousing cheer went up that resounded through the ranks of the army, and the general's train was followed by a long line of soldiers who were cheering and waving their hats. The general's train reached the city about 3:30 o'clock, having been delayed at several points because of freight trains in the way. The general's train remained in the city, on account of a delay in getting the baggage and other equipment from the park to the city, until 10 o'clock this evening, when the start was made for Lexington, on the Cincinnati Southern, and thence to Newport News, by the Chesapeake & Ohio. Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Mason accompanied the party to Newport News to see the ships off.

The reserve ambulance company and hospital corps under Colonel R. H. Hildreth, chief surgeon, marched into Knoxville early this morning, and the general's train, which was followed by a long line of soldiers, reached the city about 3:30 o'clock, having been delayed at several points because of freight trains in the way. The general's train remained in the city, on account of a delay in getting the baggage and other equipment from the park to the city, until 10 o'clock this evening, when the start was made for Lexington, on the Cincinnati Southern, and thence to Newport News, by the Chesapeake & Ohio. Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Mason accompanied the party to Newport News to see the ships off.

No other organizations left the park to-day, and no orders relative to a further movement were issued, aside from the orders in vogue.

Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster, was hard at work this afternoon arranging further details for the transportation of the troops under direct orders to camp. The four light batteries, which will leave Camp Thomas at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. These are Battery A, of Missouri; Battery A, of Illinois; Battery B, of Pennsylvania; and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery.

While no other troops have been ordered out, the next brigade in succession, which is the Third brigade of the First division, First corps, has been ordered to hold in readiness to move out at any moment, just as soon as the necessary transports can be arranged.

Colonel Lee said that was the plan, as he understood it, to move the army out as far as possible, and then the only thing now standing in the way of a more rapid movement was the lack of transports.

Major General J. F. Wade, who assumed command at 6 o'clock to-day, has not issued any orders up to a late hour this evening, and his plans had not been made public. The presumption is that his staff will remain practically as it has been constituted since the battle, and he is assigned to the command of the Third corps.

It is generally understood among the regiments of the First corps that they are to go to Porto Rico, and the matter is being excitedly discussed by both the officers and enlisted men. While the men have all along been eminently satisfied with Chickamauga National park as a camping ground, they are at the same time tired of the routine of camp duty and are longing for more thrilling incidents, such as they expect will occur when they stand face to face with the enemy.

WAR REVENUE DECISION.

Real Estate Agents Not Liable to Brokers Tax Unless They Deal in Securities.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In a decision, made to-day, the commissioner of internal revenue holds that there is no provision in the new revenue act under which special tax can be held to be imposed on real estate agents, or any person or firm for simply buying or selling real estate on commission, either for themselves or for others; also that the law is aimed at a class of men known generally by the name of community as brokers who (whether this is their sole occupation or is merely business done by them in connection with their other business), negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, notes, etc., either for themselves or for others.

The decision holds that a fair construction of the law does not make any man a broker, necessarily, who invests his surplus earnings in stocks, bonds, notes, etc., but does not negotiate purchases or sales thereof.

"A man is a broker under this act," it concludes, "who negotiates the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, notes, etc., in the course of business, and this applies to real estate agents, insurance agents, attorneys or persons or firms who, in connection with their profession or occupation, make it a regular part of their business to negotiate the purchase of stocks, bonds, notes, etc., either for themselves or others."

FISBY CUBAN TALE

GARCIA'S ARMY SAID TO HAVE SUFFERED SEVERE DEFEAT.

DESPERATE BATTLE REPORTED

IT IS SAID THAT FORTY-ONE CUBANS WERE KILLED.

Garcia's Forces, According to the Story, Attacked a Spanish Army Marching to Santiago to Surrender and Were Badly Whipped.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, July 22, says: "Great excitement was caused at Santiago (Thursday) by a story brought in by Cubans that 4,000 Cuban insurgents, composing General Garcia's army for the defense of Cuba, were routed in a desperate engagement with a detachment of Spanish troops bound for Santiago to surrender."

"In this battle, which took place at a point several miles to the north of this city, forty-one Cubans were killed, the Cubans say, and many more were wounded. The Spanish loss was much smaller, it is said. 'Nothing happening in this vicinity reports of the American army and troops so completely by this story as this story of battle between the Cubans and the Spaniards. Our troops had come to look upon the insurgents as eaters rather than as fighters, and they secretly believed in a fierce engagement with a detachment of Spanish troops bound for Santiago to surrender."

"It is not known whether General Garcia was attacking. If he thought he had encountered a small force of Spaniards and could overpower them easily, it was a grave mistake apparently. There were 4,000 Spaniards in the body, according to report, and they drove Garcia's men into full retreat a few hours after the battle began."

"When the Cuban general withdrew his troops from the mountains, he resolved to move on to Holguin, about sixty miles to the north of this city. If the Americans would not allow them to wreak vengeance upon the Spaniards in Santiago, the Cubans proposed to storm some other important place and take possession of it on their own account. It was with this object in view that General Garcia withdrew his troops from the American lines and refused longer to act as an ally of General Shafter. He decided to capture Holguin, if possible, and there to set up an insurgent government, making that place the Cuban headquarters for the Eastern department."

"It is not stated how far to the northwest of Santiago General Garcia's army had proceeded upon this mission when the Spanish troops were encountered. They had been marching for many hours, however, and must have been well started on their journey."

"The Cubans and the Spaniards met on the road between Santiago and Holguin. The Spaniards, it is said, had been gathered from the fortified towns in the vicinity and were proceeding to Santiago under the command of General Shafter. They were seeking to carry out in good faith the agreement made with General Shafter. They were not looking for a fight and were caught off their guard."

"General Garcia's army, which was composed of the Cuban regulars and the militia, was much better equipped than the Spanish troops. They were seeking to carry out in good faith the agreement made with General Shafter. They were not looking for a fight and were caught off their guard."

"The Cubans quickly took the positions to which they had been assigned in the order of battle, and the battle was on."

"General Garcia had decided, it is said, to attempt to carry the Spanish position by assault, and his troops pressed forward when the Spanish troops were ordered to surrender to Shafter. The Cubans, however, refused to surrender at every point by the Spaniards, who, after several hours' fighting, put the Cubans to rout, with a loss of forty-one killed and many wounded. The Spanish suffered only a few casualties."

"The story of the battle and its disastrous results has greatly excited the Cubans. They are demanding vengeance, and cannot understand why the Americans do not annihilate their Spanish prisoners of war."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—No word has reached the department from any official source relative to the reported attack by Garcia's Cubans upon the body of Spanish troops marching into Santiago to surrender to Shafter. In the absence of a reliable report on this occurrence, which, if true, may be fraught with the gravest consequences and affect the attitude of the government toward the Cuban rebels, there is a decided disposition to refrain from discussing the matter at the war department.

IS GARCIA LETTER A FAKE?

It Is Said Now That It Was Written by a New York Journal Correspondent.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—It is now turns out that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter, complaining of the treatment accorded the Cubans and advising General Shafter of Garcia's resignation, was prepared by a New York Journal correspondent named James T. Dean, who has been acting on the staff of General Castillo. It is not clear that General Garcia ever saw the letter.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is stated positively at the war department that the letter which General Garcia is reported to have addressed to General Shafter announcing his withdrawal from further co-operation with the American troops has not yet reached the war department. The officials are inclined to believe that, if the letter really exists, and that they have little doubt, it will reach Washington only through the mails from Santiago.

So far no mail report of any character has come from General Shafter since his landing in Cuba, to the great disappointment of the officials, who are looking anxiously for detailed accounts of certain events in the progress of the campaign that were only obscurely outlined by General Shafter. It was hoped that the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday at New York, would bring along a lot of mail, but she did not do so, probably from fear of yellow fever.

The only word that has come from Shafter over night was the statement that General Duffield left Santiago for home yesterday, and that General Corbin's son, who was reported to be better, would leave for home as soon as he could be transported safely. He and General Duffield are said to have suffered the only two pronounced cases of yellow fever in the American camp.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Postoffice Opened Yesterday—Many American Transports Still in the Harbor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23.—The postoffice here opened to-day, 300 bags of mail of the steamer Lampasas, brought by the Comal, being distributed by Louis Kemper, the postmaster.

The steamers Alamo, Rio Grande, Leona and Concho sailed yesterday by way of Siboney to pick up the sick and wounded bound for Newport News.

The Clinton left this morning for Tampa in ballast.

The Panama, on her first trip under the American flag, arrived this morning with a cargo consigned to the quartermaster.

The ships here are the Comal, Iroquois, San Marcos, Kanawha, Segurana, Saratoga, Santiago, Mateawan, Katania, Knickerbocker, Louisiana, Mississippi, the refrigerated ship Allegheny, Berkshire, Miami, Orizaba, Yucatan and Bratton.

The naval board appointed by Rear Admiral Sampson to investigate the effect of the bombardment by the American ships finished its report yesterday and returned on board the Brooklyn.

General Shafter and his staff established headquarters at the palace here to-day. General Wood will remain as military governor.

The health of the troops is about as reported in dispatches. James Gough, of Company A, Ninth Infantry, died this morning from malaria.

The cargoes of supplies on the vessels here are being unloaded and the prevailing distress is being relieved rapidly.

Orders have been issued with a view to enforcing friendliness throughout the city. The houses are subject to inspection, and heavy fines will be imposed for disobedience in complying with the sanitary conditions.

Hallet Alsop Borrowe has been promoted to the rank of captain and adjutant general. General Shafter's report to the army was greatly improved in the last two days. The Red Cross Society's steamer State of Texas has unloaded her cargo and returned north. Her charter has been cancelled. Miss Clara Barton and her staff remain here doing efficient work in the city.

Many of the refugees are seeking employment and commerce is being resumed.

General Shafter's report to the army was published this afternoon. In it the general thanks the officers and men for their efficiency.

CARGO OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

Hospital Ship Relief Arrives at New York After a Four Days' Trip From Siboney.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The United States hospital ship Relief arrived at quarantine this afternoon from Siboney with 125 sick and wounded soldiers and officers on board. During the twenty-one days that the Relief has been in commission she has received on board 255 sick and wounded soldiers and officers. Of this number, thirteen have died and a large number have been transferred to the Seneca, Solace and Hudson. Out of the 125 men on board the Relief, there are only about five dangerously wounded.

Among this number is Private Robertson, of the Second Cavalry, who was shot through the bowels. His case is said to be hopeless. The Relief left Siboney on July 20, making the passage in three days and twenty-one hours. The weather was perfect throughout the voyage. When the Relief arrived at quarantine early this afternoon she was boarded by Health Officer Doty, who found one of the patients suffering from a fever. A Quarantine Officer, he decided to keep the Relief until the incubation period of five days had elapsed from the time of leaving the Cuban coast, consequently she dropped anchor off New York, where she will remain until to-morrow afternoon.

The following are the names of those who died on board the Relief, all of whom were buried at Siboney, excepting Privates Hamilton and Burgess, who were buried at sea. Private Hamilton, private, Thirty-third Michigan, July 11.

William C. Nearly, first lieutenant Fourth Infantry, July 9.

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the Germans at Manila is subject to criticism, but their action, I believe, will not go beyond bounds.

"I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude of Europe protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the Philippines. Such a supposition would be untenable. This government is at war with Spain and we have a right to strike her where and when we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of tomorrow we will be content with holding Spanish territory on the continent of Europe, it might cause disquietude among the powers for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed. They would have no right, however, to object to the harassing of the coast and commerce by a fleet."

CAVALRY FOR PORTO RICO

Five Troops at Camp Alger Ordered to Proceed with All Haste to Porto Rico.

CAMP ALGER, N. J., July 23.—An order was received from Camp Alger to-day directing that the five troops of cavalry stationed with General Graham's command proceed to Porto Rico as rapidly as possible. These troops are A and C, New York volunteers, A, B and C, Pennsylvania volunteers.

The order directs that they proceed to Newport News for embarkation and, if transportation will permit, go with Haines' brigade. The command will take their horses and be fully equipped. Thirty days' rations for the men and ten days' forage for the horses, with 500 rounds of ammunition for each man, will be taken. If impracticable to go with Haines' troops, the command will go into camp on arrival at Newport News and report the fact to headquarters.

There are 530 men in all these troops. The order was unexpected, but it took the men only one hour to get ready to move. It is expected that the troops will reach Newport News to-morrow morning. The cavalry was assembled at the midday station at Dunn Loring and the work of loading equipments and supplies on the cars was hurried forward as rapidly as possible. The cavalry was loaded by 1:30 o'clock, and the trains were some delayed, but at 1:30 o'clock the trains had not departed. It is believed that they will get away by daylight.

The war department to-night received the following:

"Port Tampa, Fla., July 23. "Adjutant General, Washington.

"The reports of Aske, McKinley, Miller, Flotilla and Cherokee, with General Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12:30 o'clock to-day, with two light batteries. Seventh artillery, one troop Second cavalry, two troops Ninth infantry and two sections of the general pack train. The Mohawk, which can easily overtake these boats, cannot sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry two companies of the general pack train and about 60 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train and Red Cross ambulances."

"JOHN L. RODGERS, "Brigadier General, Volunteers, Senior Officer at Port Tampa."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The announcement is made at the war department that three and possibly five of the volunteer army regiments are to be sent to Porto Rico. One regiment is expected to stay at Tampa and the remainder will be assigned to Fernandez. The volunteer organizations now at Tampa include the following: Second, Fifth, Fifth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Georgia.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

Miss Clara Barton Cables From Santiago—15,000 People Fed Daily.

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M'KEEVER FOR SPEAKER.

Shawnee County Man Aspires to Pre-empt the Next House of Representatives.

TOPEKA, July 23.—(Special.) Representative Ed McKeever, who was renominated by the Republicans of Shawnee county to-day to succeed himself, and whose nomination is equivalent to election, is a candidate for speaker of the lower house.

McKeever has been a member of the legislature for two years, and has been a candidate for speaker of the house in 1896 and 1897. He has been a member of the legislature for two years, and has been a candidate for speaker of the house in 1896 and 1897.

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